

From the Knickerbocker.

LORD BYRON.

BY THE REV. W. COLEMAN.

He might have soared, a miracle of mind,
Above the doubts that dim his shadowy sphere,
And poured from thence as music on the wind,
These prophetic tones which men had turned to
hear.

As if an angel's voice had sung of bliss,
In some bright world, beyond the tears of this.

But he betrayed his trust, and lent his gift
Of glorious faculties to blight and mar
The moral universe, and set adrift
The anchored hopes of millions; thus the star
Of his eventful destiny became

A wild and wandering orb, of fearful flame,
That orb has set; yet still its lurid light
Flashes above the broad horizon's verge,
As if some comet, plunging from its height,
Should pause upon the ocean's boiling surge;
And, in defiance of its darkness, send
Light for itself a fierce volcanic tongue!

But the Journal cannot see how the contractors
can take state bonds at par when they are worth
but 47 per cent. in New York. And must it needs
follow that because this wiseacre cannot see how
they can do it, they therefore cannot do it? The
contractors are men of capital, can go on and find
their work without receiving a dollar from the
state, and, regarding the investment as perfectly
safe, are willing to lay out their money for some
time if thereby the canal can be completed, in
which they are citizens and owners of property
along the line, feel deeply interested.

The Journal has, however, far once caught us
napping. We recommend that the contractors
should dispose of a part of their bonds in London
at 80 per cent., and hereat the Journal exclaims
with an air of triumph, "so it appears that the
contractors must at once submit to a loss of twenty
per cent. on their bonds, which are to be received
by them as cash!" And is this luminous editor quite
sure that he has not found a mare's nest? He
tells us in his last paper that "exchange is now
and has been for a long time, at 40 per cent. be-
tween Illinois & New York;" he also says if bonds
worth 47 per cent. in New York could be sold in
London at 80 per cent., "the brokers in N. York
would realize nearly 50 per cent. on them." Con-
sequently he must estimate the exchange between
London and New York at "nearly" 47 per cent.
Taking then the Journal's statement of the rates
of exchange, and allowing it 7 per cent. for "elona-
tion of variety," and still bonds worth 80 per
cent. in London will yield par in Illinois. "But
the assumption that Illinois bonds now find a
market in London at 80 cents is not well found-
ed," says the Journal, and proves it by saying if it
were, the bonds in New York would be immedi-
ately sent to London. Does not the Journal know
that the bonds in New York are dollar bonds and
that none but sterling bonds will sell in London?
We made the statement on the authority of a let-
ter received by a citizen of Peru, in this case, from
a gentleman in London, who said he could not
sell Illinois bonds at 80 cents. We saw no reason
for disbelieving it. But whether the contrac-
tors are going to send an agent to London or not
is their own business. We merely made the sug-
gestion.

The Journal thinks that "the fling at the state
bank is entirely gratuitous." Let him but read
the exposures that have been made in relation to
the connection existing between the state bank
and the brokers of New York, and if he is an
honest man he will no longer doubt of the nefarious
schemes of the state bank. The bold and impu-
dent assertion that the state bank is under the con-
trol of Gov. Carlin and the democratic party, is
worthy only of its source. Is the president of the
bank a democrat? the cashier? are any of the of-
ficers democrats? None, we are informed. Or
are all those who officer officers mere tools in the hands
of the democrats? The idea is absurd. Every
body in the state knows better.

One word more and we have done. The Journal
has all along pretended to be friendly to the
canal, and at one time the people of the north were
even disposed to think it sincere. But since the
present board of commissioners have been in of-
fice, there has not been a step taken by them, or
by the Governor, in favor of urging on the work,
no matter how wise or proper in itself, but what
had in its turn to be structured and distorted by
the Journal. Such is not the course to be expected
from a friend of the canal, nor even from a friend
of the real interests of the state, but it is the course
of the demagogue, whose motto is "rule or ruin."
We have more than once had occasion to notice
the misrepresentations of that sheet, and to show
up its hypocrisy and meanness, and for doing so
we are now taxed with "abuse." Well, call it
what you will. The Journal has ended the tissue
of mendacity quoted above by expecting another
show of it. When Mitchell the forger fled from
justice he also expected such a shower and yet
the world would perhaps just as likely accuse the
press of treating him too leniently as with too much
"abuse."

Who shall be the Democratic Candidate for
Governor?

As the time draws nigh for the selection of a
candidate for Governor and Lt. Governor, the
question naturally arises, who will be the demo-
cratic candidates? Our democratic brethren of
the press in the Southern portion of the State are
now, and have for some time, been busily en-
gaged in discussing the qualifications of their respec-
tive favorite candidates, for this honorable and
important station, whilst the North, on the other
hand, is perfectly silent upon the subject—this,
in a measure, according to the right to the candidate
as belonging to the South.

The Hon. ADAM W. SNYDER, of St. Clair
county, seems to be the almost unanimous choice
of the sterling Democracy of the South. It
would be needless to speak of the many distin-
guished qualifications of Mr. Snyder—the almost
unanimous voice in the South, in his favor, would
be a sufficient guarantee for his genuine Republi-
can principles, even if nothing else were shown
to vouch for them.

But, whilst Mr. Snyder is a true democrat, we
want some other qualifications to accompany his
democracy. He must be the ardent and uncompromising
friend of the Canal.—He must make
"declarations for the public eye" on this subject,
before he can receive the support of the people in
this section of the State. We care not who is the
candidate, or in which portion of the State he
resides, he must be the bold and open advocate
of this magnificent work of internal improvement
—a perfect Carlin—or we will drop him like a
hot potato, notwithstanding his democracy.

We are happy to learn, from a credible source,
that Mr. Snyder intends to visit this section of the
State in a short time, and we sincerely hope that

he will be able to satisfy the public mind upon
this important subject. A man's past history
in regard to this important work, will not answer.
We shall not support any man on a "general
confidence"—he must come out bold and fearless,
and we are prepared to sink or swim with him
—survive or perish.

The Sangamo Journal, the whig organ in
this State, accuses us of "warring against the in-
stitutions of the State." He was against the
Canal, and defends soulless corporations, and re-
fuses to expose the robberies and frauds commit-
ted by the officers of banks! We support the Can-
al, at every hazard, and expose every bank vil-
lian and robber that comes to our notice. What
"warring against the institutions of our State?"

The editor of the Illinois Gazette has pre-
pared a new head—for his paper.

Western Army.

The location of the Western Army is
now drawing the attention of the press in this
State. This is right. Illinois being one of the
largest and most fertile States in the Union—be-
ing in the centre of the Mississippi Valley, and
possessing every advantage necessary for the es-
tablishment of the army within her limits, it is
thoroughly of every press in the State, to urge her
claims to this great National Institution.

The precise spot where the army should be
located, is for the determination of those entru-
sted with the charge. If the southern portion of
the State possesses the resources necessary, we
as heart and hand for its location there. If any
other portion of the State possesses advan-
tages superior to those found in this vicinity, we
hope to see the army located there. All we
ask is, that the resources of Illinois be examined,
and should this section be found wanting, we are
confident that other places will not be.

The Prairie Democratic Press, one of the most
influential public journals in the State, pays the
following handsome compliment to the advan-
tages of this section of the State. It is the language
of truth and sobriety, disconnected from sectional
jealousies and contracted notions:

WESTERN ARMY.—An appropriation
was made by the recent session of con-
gress for defraying the expenses of select-
ing a suitable site on the western waters,
for the establishment of a national army,
and the president is authorized to cause
such selection to be made and communi-
cate the same to congress for final approval.

This subject has drawn the attention of
the citizens of a number of the towns and
cities on the Ohio, and of St. Louis on the
Mississippi. Each is urging its natu-
ral advantages and resources in the most
eloquent terms, and anxious to be favored
with the location of the army; and each is
confident that its superior merits will
entitle it to the distinction of being select-
ed in preference to any and all others.

We find, however, that they have a rival
in the field of which they probably but
little dreamed, and we are pleased to
think too that if this rival's claims are
properly set forth and duly considered the
national army will be located at or near
Ottawa, on the Illinois river. The advan-
tages of this place are handsomely set
forth in the last Free Trader, and a large
and respectable meeting was held, on the
subject, at Ottawa, last Wednesday.

That paper informs us that recent geolog-
ical examinations have established the
fact that there is a sufficiency of iron ore
in the vicinity of the town for any exten-
sive manufacturing purposes—end of
superior quality in inexhaustible quantities,
and water power unequalled.—Among
other advantages of this location, the fei-
licities which would be afforded by the
canal, are not to be overlooked—and
upon the whole we doubt whether another
place can be found offering superior advan-
tages and altogether better adapted to the
purpose.

The editor of the Niles Republican is quite
a "promising child," considering that he is a
native of the swamps of Michigan. Wonder how
long he's been caught and domesticated!

River Mail.

We discover in the St. Louis Republican, of
the 12th inst. a very able article in relation to
carrying the mail from that city to New Orleans,
also between that city and places on the west-
ern rivers, during the season of navigation, by
steamboats. This is, most certainly, a judicious
suggestion. During navigation on the Illinois
river, which is about nine months in the year, the
mail might be conveyed from St. Louis to Chicago
in about 34 days, whereas it now takes from 6 to
7 days. We always receive the St. Louis papers
by steamboats, 2 or 3 days earlier than they come
by the mail. Every merchant and business man
in this section of country, knows this to be the
case. In relation to this subject, the Republican
says:

"Whilst upon this subject, it may be
well to remark that, if the power was
vested in the post master here to make
such an arrangement, there is no doubt
that all the principal towns on the Illinois
as high as Warsaw or probably Galena, and
on the Missouri as high as Chariton and
probably to Weston, could, during the
coming summer, be supplied with daily,
or at least tri-weekly, mails at a very
small expense. Arrangements, we be-
lieve, are now making by our shippers
for regular packets on all the upper riv-
ers, and it is probable they will be made
large enough to afford a boat a day for
each river. Is it not in the power of the
Post Master General to contract for the
carrying of the mails in this manner? If
it is not, would it not be well to have the
law so altered as to allow him this right?
We submit to our contemporaries, in town
and country, if the subject is not worthy

of more attention than has yet been be-
stowed upon it."

"This subject should command the attention
of every business man in this section, and cause
petitioners to be sent to Washington, to accom-
plish this desirable object."

Billions of dollars are an-
nually expended in this and other por-
tions of the country. This should prompt in-
creased caution among all those who have been
so fortunate as to escape—Richmond Star.

This section of country has been very healthily
the past season, notwithstanding bill-bow attacks
are quite common. Our delinquent subscribers
may expect an attack shortly, unless "in-
creased caution" be resorted to. Brandreth's
pills, promises, frost, sleet and snow won't save
them, by thunder!

The Mail.

The Eastern mail is a perfect nu-
merous of late. A good line of Ken-
tucky horses would carry the mail on
their backs quicker and more promptly
than any coaches at present.

We have had no mail east of Chicago, from
Monday to Thursday, at this place, and then only
half a one at that. The Chicago Democrat, of
the 20th inst. says:

"This nuisance generally gets into our city but
a short time after the country mails are made up
and passengers over that they never get up-
per but twice between here and Michigan City."

We are glad that the failure of the mail at this
place, is attributable to causes east of Chicago.
Persons here were disposed to censure the P. M.
at Chicago for the delay. They are pleased to
learn, however, that he is not to blame, and it re-
flects as much pleasure to make the same public
as much pleasure to make the same public.

Canst the speckle-backed whig office holder
at Washington, make reform go off a little faster?
Come, switch up the mail coaches, and pay less
attention to Clay and his "Charley."

Appropriate Motto.—Some of the whig papers
have lying at the head of their papers "Our
Presidential Term." Quite appropriate. One
term is quite sufficient for any whig administra-
tion to ruin itself and the country too.

Ben Franklin's Printing Press.—The famous
printing press at which the philosopher Franklin
worked, whilst a poor printer in London, is now
about to be brought to this country.

American Dependence on British Steamers.—
The N. Y. Commercial Gazette says: "We do
sincerely hope the time is rapidly approaching
when Americans will not be dependent on a
British steamer for a quick passage across the
Atlantic and of course when they will not be
subject to British imposition. The price of pas-
sage on board of Cunard's Royal Mail Steamers
has been raised to one hundred and fifty dollars.
When these ships first began to run, the price of
passage was one hundred and twenty-five dollars,
wine included; in a short time the wine was cut
off, but no reduction in the price of passage made,
and now twenty-five dollars more is added! The
passage is generally made in twelve days and a
half, and at the increased price, is only a fraction
less than twelve dollars per day for board and
belonging."

FOR THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

The Back River Affair.

Moore, Editor—Again have the community
been favored with a production from a modern lo-
quacious, whose understanding is verily before his
eyes. He discourses so learnedly—reasons so
profoundly—and criticizes so correctly, that it is
marvelous he should have been spared to this be-
nighted and perverse generation. His ways are
wondrous, and his wisdom is on past finding out.
What a blessing to the present age, who were
blindly following old established customs and
quietly obeying the laws, that they should have
"a Daniel come to judgment! Yea, a Daniel!"
A most learned judge! whose giant intellect
towers above the petty restraints of the law, and
looks with contempt upon the theories of those
whom the world have hitherto acknowledged erud-
ite and wise. By his profound researches, he
has discovered that the fathers of the civil code
were mere "men of straw"—that Blackstone was
an advocate of Lynch-law—and that his own rea-
soning "IS PRETTY TOLERABLY RESPECTABLE!"

Most chivalrous knight-errant of the quill! For
the bravery you displayed in venturing into a sec-
tion of country, where you say "the law had
ceased"—for your prowess in the defence of
mobocracy—for your learned defence of *non
principles*, you deserve to be crowned with as
worthy a testimonial of your greatness as was
worn by the redoubtable Don Quixote.

If "Spectator" has been hired to become the
apologist of social usurpation and the pander of
delusion, then, I think, the Lynchers paid their
money to procure a pitiful pettifoggish defence
through the public press. If he has studied the
law and does not understand or revere it, then he
is more to be pitied than blamed. If he has put
forth his opinions merely to give them publicity
—to pollute the fountains of justice—to scatter the
seeds of immorality—to encourage disorganiza-
tion—and to pervert the minds of the young, then
I envy him not. He has not even the poor
apology of the Lynchers themselves, for they
could plead the excitement of the moment.

"Spectator" manifests great aversion to any
thing like "exhortations." This is very natural,
for the man professing such opinions as he puts
forth, is much more likely to be familiar with
the lectures of Fanny Wright and the declamations
of Judge Lynch, than with the "exhortations of
clergyman."

"Spectator" again attempts to justify the Rock
River tragedy, but his own statements show the
fallacy of his arguments. Speaking of trying the
prisoners, he says "it was a mockery to attempt
it." And then to justify their being murdered, he
asserts that "those who executed the Dris-
kalls were a whole community." Now, I ask
him, if there were not twelve men to be found in
a whole community capable of composing a jury,
to have given the prisoners a fair and impartial
trial, and convicted or acquitted according to the
evidence, and thereby have sustained the majesty
and supremacy of the laws?

It is but a paltry, false device, to screen the
guilty actors in that horrid tragedy, to pretend
that the laws would not be suffered. Two March

the reputed captain and several subordinate mem-
bers of this very gang of horse-thieves and coun-
terfeiters, were tried, convicted, and sentenced in
this very State county, and were conveyed to the
penitentiary without hindrance or difficulty.
Here did the law of the land, acting through its
chosen agents, exercise its established functions
—vindicate its supremacy—exemplify its power
—and assert its own inherent majesty. Such is
ever the effect of a calm, just, and equitable admi-
stration of the public law. Let its effects ever
thus continue to be felt, and the community will
always become purified.

"Spectator" vainly endeavors to plead justifi-
cation, from the imperious necessity of the case.
But no such necessity existed. No such state of
things had occurred as he describes. Because,
the number of prisoners sent from that county to
the penitentiary, shows that the law still main-
tained its power. He cannot plead the law of
self-defence, because that is only applicable in
cases of premeditated murder. He must remem-
ber the distinction between *defence* and *redress*.
He must reflect that while every citizen has the
right to defend himself from impending injury,
the law reserves the right alone to punish or re-
dress a committed injury. Blackstone, whom he
so sagaciously quotes in defence of Lynch-law,
says, in speaking of the law of self-defence: "but
care must be taken that resistance does not exceed
the bounds of mere defence and prevention, be-
cause the defender would himself become the
aggressor." Our own statutes, upon the same
subject, has the following: "If a person kill
another in self-defence, it must appear that the
danger was so urgent and pressing, that in order
to save his own life, or to prevent his receiving
great bodily harm, the killing of the other was ab-
solutely necessary; and it must appear also, that
the person killed was the assailant, or that the
slayer had really and in good faith endeavored to
decline any further struggle before the mortal
blow was given."

Now, no evidence can be adduced, that the
Lynchers attempted "to decline any further
struggle before the mortal blow was given."—
They had the Driskalls secretly within their
power. They had the assurance, from former ex-
amples, that they could convict them if guilty, at
the next term of the court. They were suffi-
ciently strong to protect themselves when they
were unlawfully slandering the Driskalls, and evi-
dently could have protected themselves in pursu-
ing a legal course, when they would have had the
additional strength of the law on their side. All
these facts go to show that it was a flagrant, un-
warrantable, willful violation of the law, not
warranted nor justified by the circumstances of
the case. And, finally, to complete this trag-
edy, the actors performed the solemn mockery
of acquitting themselves, by going through a form
of that very law that they had condemned, de-
spised, and violated; and now have evaded punish-
ment, because the law protects them from again
being tried. They desecrated the temple of jus-
tice, and perverted the law to its own destruction.
They will yet learn that they cannot deceive the
public, by the efforts of their attorneys through the
press. Our section of country though new, is
settled by citizens who are the friends of social
order—those who revere the laws, and who will
frown down all attempts to encourage anarchy
and mobocracy.

"Spectator" finally raps himself up in his dis-
parity, and says my article has "a slight touch
of blarney about it, that is unfit for any answer at
all." I recollect the kind of "blarney" produced
a poet, who described, with much truth, the char-
acter of a man who thinks his own reasoning "is
pretty tolerably respectable!" For his benefit I
will quote it:

"When I composed the fusion brain,
Of this redoubtable Captain Yain,
I had at hand but few ingredients,
And so was forced to use expedients,
I put therein some small discerning—
A grain of sense, a grain of learning;
And when I saw the void behind,
I filled it up with—*reason and wisdom!*"

AMOR LEGUM.

Ottawa, October 20, 1841.

Cure for Chills and Fevers.

The Washington Globe contains the following
receipt for the cure of this distressing disease.
Those afflicted should try it:

As many persons are now suffering
with chills and fevers, I herewith send
you, for publication, an infallible cure for
that disease. Hundreds of living wit-
nesses of its efficacy recommend it to all
those who need the same. M. C.

Washington City, Sept. 25.

The receipt is as follows: two drachms
Venice treacle, two drachms best Lima
or red bark, six table spoonfuls best
Port wine, and three table spoonfuls
lemon or lime juice, mixed together. For
a grown person, three table-spoonfuls at
each time, viz: before breakfast, dinner,
and at bed time; for children from ten to
sixteen years of age, one table-spoonful
at each time; to be taken the well day.

Trials of Alexander McLeod.

From the Albany Argus—Saturday, Oct. 9.

Expected acquittal of McLeod.—The
trial of McLeod, it will be seen by the
report of the testimony taken yesterday,
wears a high aspect highly favorable to
the prisoner. The *alibi* is clearly made
out. The following is the tenor of a
note from our correspondent at Lima, at
the latest hour last night:

"Lima, Friday evening—24 to 9.

You will see that the testimony to-
day puts another face on the case of Mc-
Leod. I consider him acquitted, though
the verdict has not been rendered."

From the Buffalo Republican of Oct. 11.

The McLeod Case.—Passengers in the
cars last evening, bring intelligence that,
on Saturday evening, just as the cars
were leaving, an undoubted report was in
circulation that McLeod had undoubtedly
proved an *alibi*, and that the case had
gone to the jury. There was no doubt
that McLeod would be acquitted, and is
so before this.

the repeated captain and several subordinate mem-
bers of this very gang of horse-thieves and coun-
terfeiters, were tried, convicted, and sentenced in
this very State county, and were conveyed to the
penitentiary without hindrance or difficulty.
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Leod. I consider him acquitted, though
the verdict has not been rendered."

From the Buffalo Republican of Oct. 11.

The McLeod Case.—Passengers in the
cars last evening, bring intelligence that,
on Saturday evening, just as the cars
were leaving, an undoubted report was in
circulation that McLeod had undoubtedly
proved an *alibi*, and that the case had
gone to the jury. There was no doubt
that McLeod would be acquitted, and is
so before this.

ELECTION NEWS!

"Now is the winter of our discontent.
Shake glorious summer by this sun of Virginia;
And all the clouds that have'd on our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

Another Whig State Redeemed!—Glorious
News from Maryland.

"Like waves, in swelling waters, the tide rolls on!"

The news received from Maryland by
yesterday's eastern mail, goes to assure
us that we have redeemed another of the
states which went for "Tippecanoe and
Tyler too" by so large a majority last
fall. The democrats have elected their
candidate for Governor, the Hon. FRANCIS
THOMAS, by about 1000 majority, and
have also carried a large majority of the
Legislature. Where the legislature stood,
last year, Whig 39, Democrats 16, it
now stands Whig only 17, Democrat 37
and 1 tie: 40 makes a majority.

The democracy of the city of Balti-
more have been true to themselves and
their cause, and have of course gloriously
conquered. The vote of the city is as
follows:

FOR GOVERNOR:

Democrats, 7434 Johnson, 6385

Democratic majority 1049!

FOR SENATOR:

Fitch, 7464 Law, 6350

Democratic majority 1114!

FOR DELEGATES:

Le Grand, 7441 Barnes, 6365

Gallagher, 7401 Keyser, 6388

Starr, 7393 Bradford, 6353

Prossburn, 7431 Norris,